

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 28, 1893.

No. 30.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

Circular letter relating to inspection of immigrants entering the United States by way of Canada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1893.

To Sanitary Inspectors U. S. Marine-Hospital Service on duty on the Canadian border of the United States:

Until further orders you are directed to inspect all immigrants and their baggage coming into the United States via Canada.

Immigrants that can not produce certificates showing that they have passed the quarantine station at Grosse Isle or at Quebec should be detained for such period as may be necessary. The baggage of said immigrants must be disinfected prior to admission into the United States.

The certificate of the medical superintendent of the St. Lawrence quarantine service or of the medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service who has been permitted to witness the disinfection at Quebec will be accepted by all inspectors on the Canadian border.

Any case of suspicious sickness discovered among the immigrants must be immediately isolated, and a full report made by telegraph to this Bureau.

The disinfection of infected or suspicious baggage will be by one or more of the methods described in Article v, Quarantine Regulations of April 4, 1893, a copy of which is inclosed.

You will transmit each week a report of service performed, giving date, number of immigrants examined, number detained, number of pieces of baggage disinfected, and method employed, and any special facts of importance. Should there be no transactions within the week, you will transmit a report to that effect.

You will coöperate with State and local health authorities in the enforcement of their rules, provided they do not conflict with these instructions or previous instructions issued by the Treasury Department.

While thus coöperating it is not understood that you are subject to orders from any State or local authority. Specific orders must be received from or through the Marine-Hospital Bureau.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 22, 1893.

Approved:

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Arrival of infected vessel at Delaware Breakwater Quarantine.

[Telegram.]

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, July 26, 1893.

American schooner *Hannah McLoon* arrived yesterday from Havana and Matanzas with the body of the captain on board, who died from yellow fever. Five other cases on voyage, all recovered. I buried the captain ashore with all precautions. Vessel held for disinfection and observation.

H. D. GEDDINGS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

No further cases of yellow fever at Cape Charles Quarantine.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE, July 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that no case of fever has developed at Cape Charles Quarantine since last report. Clark and Barry, two of the patients previously reported as ill with yellow fever, are convalescent, but I regret to state that Lars Hansen was in a very critical condition this afternoon and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Very respectfully,

T. B. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

NOTE.—In ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS of July 21, 1893, in the report of Passed Assistant T. B. Perry, from Cape Charles Quarantine, relative to the disinfection of the *Darpa*, the words "All compartments of the *Darpa* will remain closed until to-day," should read "All compartments of the *Darpa* will remain closed until Tuesday (the 19th)."

Smallpox in Mexico.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., July 15, 1893.

SIR: I have delayed making my weekly report, as I have been trying to ascertain whether smallpox existed in Piedras Negras, Mexico, or not. United States Consul Fehét informed me about fifteen days ago that it had been reported to him that there were several cases. I have in a quiet way tried to find these cases, but have so far failed. Smallpox exists at Mapimi and other places along the railroads in Mexico. Typhus fever has diminished very much within the last month.

Very respectfully,

A. H. EVANS,

Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 22, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 23, 1893.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 22, 1893,
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

| Date. | Vessel. | Where from— | Total. |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1893, July 16 | Steamship La Touraine..... | Havre..... | 305 |
| 16 | Steamship Chateau Lafite..... | Bordeaux..... | 84 |
| 17 | Steamship Ethiopia..... | Glasgow..... | 383 |
| 17 | Steamship Servia..... | Liverpool and Queenstown..... | 423 |
| 17 | Steamship Burgundia..... | Naples..... | 500 |
| 18 | Steamship State of Nebraska..... | Glasgow..... | 194 |
| 18 | Steamship Amsterdam..... | Rotterdam and Boulogne..... | 414 |
| 18 | Steamship Moravia..... | Hamburg..... | 140 |
| 19 | Steamship Dresden..... | Bremen..... | 1,429 |
| 19 | Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II..... | do..... | 568 |
| 19 | Steamship Chester..... | Southampton..... | 130 |
| 19 | Steamship Waesland..... | Antwerp..... | 522 |
| 20 | Steamship Scotia..... | Naples..... | 389 |
| 20 | Steamship Trave..... | Bremen..... | 635 |
| 21 | Steamship Britannic..... | Liverpool and Queenstown..... | 421 |
| 21 | Steamship Fürst Bismarck..... | Hamburg and Southampton..... | 228 |
| 21 | Steamship Hindoustan..... | Naples..... | 289 |
| 22 | Steamship Paris..... | Southampton..... | 263 |
| 22 | Steamship Suevia..... | Hamburg..... | 145 |
| 22 | Steamship Etruria..... | Liverpool and Queenstown..... | 314 |
| | Total..... | | 7,825 |

DR. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED
STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 22, 1893.

| Name of vessel. | Date of arrival. | Where from. | Destina- tion. | Treatment of vessel and cargo. | Date of dep'ture. |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| British brig Darpa*..... | July 13 | Havana..... | Cape Bre- ton..... | Held for disinfection. | |
| Spanish s. s. Hugo..... | July 19 | Cienfuegos.. | Norfolk..... | do..... | |
| British b'k Queen of Cambria.. | July 20 | Port of Spain. | Hampton Roads. | do..... | |
| British s. s. Aloedens..... | July 21 | P'to Grande. | do..... | Held for observa- tion. | July 22 |

* Previously reported.

Two vessels inspected and passed.
Eight vessels spoken and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 22, 1893.

| Name of vessel. | Date of arrival. | Where from. | Destina- tion. | Treatment of vessel and cargo. | Date of dep'ture. |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| American bark Alice Reed..... | July 18 | Cienfuegos.. | Phila..... | Held for disinfection. | |

Twenty-four vessels inspected and passed.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—Continued.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended July 16, 1893.

Twelve vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 20, 1893.

| Name of vessel. | Date of arrival. | Where from. | Destination. | Treatment of vessel and cargo. | Date of departure. |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| American schr. Jno. C. Smith*. | July 7 | Havana | Unknown... | Held for disinfection. | |

* Previously reported. One case of yellow fever developed three days after arrival.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 15, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

*Week ended July 19, 1893.*Four vessels inspected and passed.
One vessel spoken and passed.*Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.*

FLORIDA.—Month of May, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 21 counties and 3 cities, having an aggregate population of 225,736, show a total of 243 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 33; enteric fever, 8; and whooping cough, 2.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 1,575,000. Total deaths, 1,942, including phthisis pulmonalis, 193; enteric fever, 60; scarlet fever, 18; smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 71; croup, 23; measles, 16; and whooping cough, 22.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended July 15, 1893. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 36, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended July 15, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 68 observers indicate that cholera morbus increased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present during the week at 36 places; diphtheria at 34; measles at 20; and enteric fever at 17 places.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 520,000. Total deaths, 834, including phthisis pulmonalis, 96; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 19; croup, 8; measles, 10; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of May, 1893. Total deaths, 791, including phthisis pulmonalis, 82; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 12; croup, 9; measles, 9; and whooping cough, 2.

Month of June, 1893. Total deaths, 741, including phthisis pulmonalis, 58; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 9; croup, 3; and whooping cough, 2.

Publications received.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Mobile, Ala., 1892.

Report of the Board of Health of the City of Reading, Pa., 1892.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

| Cities. | Week ended. | Population, U. S. Census of 1890. | Total deaths from all causes. | Deaths from— | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|
| | | | | Phthisis pulmonalis. | Yellow fever. | Smallpox. | Variceloid. | Cholera. | Typhus fever. | Enteric fever. | Scarlet fever. | Diphtheria. | Measles. |
| Altoona, Pa. | May 6. | 35,000 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Altoona, Pa. | May 13. | 35,000 | 9 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Altoona, Pa. | May 20. | 35,000 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Altoona, Pa. | May 27. | 35,000 | 9 | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Altoona, Pa. | June 3. | 35,000 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Altoona, Pa. | June 10. | 35,000 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Altoona, Pa. | June 17. | 35,000 | 11 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Altoona, Pa. | June 24. | 35,000 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Altoona, Pa. | July 1. | 35,000 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | July 22. | 434,437 | 287 | 18 | | | | | | 9 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Binghamton, N. Y. | July 22. | 35,005 | 10 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Boston, Mass. | July 22. | 448,477 | 204 | 25 | | | | | | | 2 | 8 | |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. | July 15. | 806,343 | 583 | 44 | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. | June 24. | 806,343 | 400 | 35 | | | | | | 2 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | July 21. | 296,908 | 148 | 20 | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | 1 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | July 15. | 261,353 | 99 | 9 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Detroit, Mich. | July 22. | 205,876 | 111 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fall River, Mass. | July 22. | 74,398 | 59 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galveston, Tex. | July 19. | 69,084 | 14 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | July 22. | 105,436 | 56 | 8 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | July 22. | 204,468 | 80 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | July 22. | 164,738 | 69 | 11 | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Mobile, Ala. | July 22. | 31,076 | 24 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nashville, Tenn. | July 22. | 76,306 | | 3 | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Newark, N. J. | July 22. | 181,830 | 131 | 13 | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| New Orleans, La. | July 15. | 242,039 | 126 | 17 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| New York, N. Y. | July 22. | 1,515,301 | 1,257 | 87 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 36 | 7 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | July 15. | 140,452 | 46 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pensacola, Fla. | July 15. | 11,750 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | July 15. | 1,046,964 | 632 | 51 | | | | | | 8 | 5 | 13 | 2 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | July 15. | 238,617 | 189 | 9 | | | | | | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Providence, R. I. | July 22. | 148,244 | 83 | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | | |
| Richmond, Va. | July 15. | 81,388 | 45 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Rochester, N. Y. | July 22. | 153,896 | 61 | 8 | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| San Francisco, Cal. | July 15. | 298,997 | 96 | 12 | | | | | | 6 | | 2 | |
| Toledo, Ohio. | July 21. | 81,434 | 38 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Washington, D. C. | July 15. | 230,392 | 137 | 15 | | | | | | 4 | | 2 | 1 |

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 24, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

| Locality. | Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. | | | Rainfall in inches and hundredths. | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| | Normal. | *Excess. | *Deficiency. | Normal. | Excess. | Deficiency. |
| New England States: | | | | | | |
| Eastport, Me. | 61 | 3 | | .98 | | .38 |
| Portland, Me. | 69 | 1 | | .84 | | .34 |
| Northfield, Vt. | 66 | | 4 | .67 | .63 | |
| Manchester, N. H. | 71 | | 1 | .83 | | .63 |
| Boston, Mass. | 71 | 1 | | .82 | | .02 |
| Nantucket, Mass. | 70 | | 2 | .65 | | .65 |
| Block Island, R. I. | 71 | | 1 | .72 | | .62 |
| New London, Conn. | 71 | 1 | | 1.01 | | .21 |
| Middle Atlantic States: | | | | | | |
| Albany, N. Y. | 73 | | 1 | .91 | | .81 |
| New York, N. Y. | 74 | 2 | | 1.05 | | 1.05 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 76 | 0 | | 1.07 | | .97 |
| Atlantic City, N. J. | 73 | 1 | | .77 | .43 | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 80 | | 2 | 1.13 | | 1.13 |
| Washington, D. C. | 79 | | 2 | 1.05 | | 1.03 |
| Lynchburg, Va. | 77 | 1 | | .84 | | .74 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 80 | 0 | | 1.30 | | 1.30 |
| South Atlantic States: | | | | | | |
| Charlotte, N. C. | 80 | 0 | | 1.40 | .90 | |
| Raleigh, N. C. | 78 | 2 | | 1.73 | | 1.73 |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 80 | 0 | | 1.64 | | .98 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 82 | 0 | | 1.75 | | .65 |
| Augusta, Ga. | 83 | | 1 | 1.19 | .91 | |
| Savannah, Ga. | 83 | 1 | | 1.12 | | .42 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 83 | 1 | | 1.49 | | .89 |
| Titusville, Fla. | 82 | | 2 | 1.49 | | .19 |
| Jupiter, Fla. | 84 | | 2 | 1.40 | | 1.40 |
| Key West, Fla. | 84 | 0 | | .98 | .62 | |
| Gulf States: | | | | | | |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 80 | 0 | | 1.05 | | .45 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 82 | 0 | | 1.51 | | .51 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 82 | 0 | | 1.47 | | .57 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 82 | 0 | | .91 | 2.29 | |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 82 | | 2 | .91 | .39 | |
| New Orleans, La. | 82 | 0 | | 1.45 | | .55 |
| Shreveport, La. | 84 | | 2 | .82 | | .42 |
| Fort Smith, Ark. | 82 | | 4 | .84 | | .54 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 82 | | 4 | .75 | .85 | |
| Palestine, Tex. | 83 | | 1 | .62 | | .62 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 84 | 0 | | .55 | .75 | |
| San Antonio, Tex. | 84 | 0 | | .63 | | .63 |
| Corpus Christi, Tex. | 83 | | 1 | .42 | | .42 |
| Ohio Valley and Tennessee: | | | | | | |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 82 | | 2 | .66 | | .56 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 80 | 0 | | .98 | | .88 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 79 | 1 | | .84 | | .64 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 77 | 1 | | .98 | 1.22 | |
| Louisville, Ky. | 78 | 2 | | .84 | | .84 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 77 | 1 | | 1.10 | | 1.10 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 78 | 0 | | .63 | | .63 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 77 | | 3 | .77 | | .77 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 75 | | 3 | 1.10 | | 1.00 |
| Lake Region: | | | | | | |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 70 | | 2 | .70 | | .70 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 71 | | 3 | .70 | | .50 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 70 | | 2 | .77 | | .77 |
| Erie, Pa. | 72 | | 4 | .63 | .07 | |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 72 | | 2 | .88 | | .78 |
| Sandusky, Ohio | 74 | 0 | | .70 | | .70 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 74 | | 2 | .70 | | .70 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 72 | 0 | | .77 | | .77 |
| Port Huron, Mich. | 69 | | 1 | .56 | | .56 |
| Alpena, Mich. | 66 | 0 | | .70 | | .90 |
| Marquette, Mich. | 67 | 1 | | .70 | 1.50 | |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 71 | 1 | | .75 | | .75 |
| Grand Haven, Mich. | 71 | | 1 | .63 | | .63 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 68 | 4 | | .74 | | .74 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 71 | 3 | | .84 | | .84 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 68 | 2 | | .91 | | .61 |

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 24, 1893—Continued.

| Locality. | Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. | | | Rainfall in inches and hundredths. | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| | Normal. | *Excess. | *Deficiency. | Normal. | Excess. | Deficiency. |
| Upper Mississippi Valley : | | | | | | |
| St. Paul, Minn..... | 72 | 4 | ..... | .74 | ..... | .74 |
| La Crosse, Wis..... | 73 | 3 | ..... | 1.02 | ..... | 1.02 |
| Dubuque, Iowa..... | 75 | 1 | ..... | .98 | ..... | .98 |
| Davenport, Iowa..... | 76 | 2 | ..... | .84 | ..... | .84 |
| Des Moines, Iowa..... | 75 | 1 | ..... | .70 | ..... | .70 |
| Keokuk, Iowa..... | 78 | 0 | ..... | .94 | ..... | .94 |
| Springfield, Ill..... | 77 | 1 | ..... | .37 | ..... | .37 |
| Calro, Ill..... | 80 | ..... | 2 | .75 | ..... | .55 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 80 | 0 | ..... | .73 | ..... | .73 |
| Missouri Valley : | | | | | | |
| Springfield, Mo..... | 78 | ..... | 4 | 1.00 | 1.70 | ..... |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 79 | ..... | 3 | .82 | ..... | .72 |
| Concordia, Kans..... | 78 | ..... | 2 | .79 | ..... | .79 |
| Omaha, Nebr..... | 78 | ..... | 2 | 1.12 | ..... | 1.02 |
| Yankton, S. Dak..... | 74 | 4 | ..... | .84 | ..... | .84 |
| Valentine, Nebr..... | 74 | 4 | ..... | .70 | ..... | .70 |
| Huron, S. Dak..... | 73 | 3 | ..... | .84 | ..... | .84 |
| Pierre, S. Dak..... | 76 | 6 | ..... | .55 | ..... | .55 |
| Extreme Northwest : | | | | | | |
| Moorehead, Minn..... | 69 | 5 | ..... | .93 | ..... | .83 |
| St. Vincent, Minn..... | 67 | 3 | ..... | .57 | ..... | .47 |
| Bismarck, N. Dak..... | 71 | 7 | ..... | .56 | ..... | .46 |
| Fort Buford, N. Dak..... | 71 | 7 | ..... | .42 | ..... | .22 |
| Rocky Mountain Slope : | | | | | | |
| Havre, Mont..... | 69 | 7 | ..... | .49 | ..... | .39 |
| Helena, Mont..... | 67 | 11 | ..... | .21 | ..... | .21 |
| Rapid City, S. D..... | 72 | 6 | ..... | .63 | ..... | .63 |
| Spokane, Wash..... | 70 | 2 | ..... | .14 | ..... | .14 |
| Walla Walla, Wash..... | 76 | 0 | ..... | .07 | ..... | .07 |
| Winnemucca, Nev..... | 72 | 2 | ..... | .00 | .10 | ..... |
| Salt Lake City, Utah..... | 77 | 1 | ..... | .10 | .70 | ..... |
| Cheyenne, Wyo..... | 69 | 1 | ..... | .42 | ..... | .32 |
| North Platte, Nebr..... | 74 | 2 | ..... | .63 | ..... | .63 |
| Denver, Colo..... | 73 | 1 | ..... | .35 | ..... | .25 |
| Montrose, Colo..... | 70 | 2 | ..... | .20 | ..... | .20 |
| Pueblo, Colo..... | 75 | ..... | 3 | .47 | ..... | .47 |
| Dodge City, Kans..... | 79 | ..... | 3 | .72 | 1.88 | ..... |
| Abilene, Tex..... | 84 | ..... | 1 | .35 | .15 | ..... |
| Santa Fe, N. Mex..... | 69 | ..... | 3 | .70 | ..... | .30 |
| El Paso, Tex..... | 84 | ..... | 8 | .60 | ..... | .50 |
| Tucson, Ariz..... | 86 | ..... | 6 | .77 | .43 | ..... |
| Pacific Coast : | | | | | | |
| Port Angeles, Wash..... | 58 | ..... | 4 | .10 | ..... | .10 |
| Olympia, Wash..... | 63 | ..... | 3 | .14 | ..... | .14 |
| Portland, Oregon..... | 69 | ..... | 3 | .14 | ..... | .14 |
| Roseburg, Oregon..... | 67 | ..... | 3 | .07 | ..... | .07 |
| Eureka, Cal..... | 55 | 0 | ..... | .00 | ..... | .00 |
| Red Bluff, Cal..... | 81 | 1 | ..... | .00 | ..... | .00 |
| Sacramento, Cal..... | 74 | 2 | ..... | .00 | ..... | .00 |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 60 | ..... | 4 | .00 | ..... | .00 |
| Fresno City, Cal..... | 83 | 1 | ..... | .00 | ..... | .00 |
| Keeler, Cal..... | 83 | ..... | 3 | .00 | .40 | ..... |
| Los Angeles, Cal..... | 71 | 1 | ..... | .00 | ..... | .00 |
| San Diego, Cal..... | 68 | 0 | ..... | .00 | ..... | .00 |
| Yuma, Ariz..... | 93 | ..... | 5 | .06 | .44 | ..... |

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service stationed at foreign ports; from the United States consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

AFRICA.

Cholera in Senegal.

The following dispatch was transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State :

GOREE DAKER, *July 22, 1893.*

Cholera in Senegal.

STRICKLAND,
U. S. Consul.

ARABIA.

Cholera in Arabia.

Under date of July 12 Surgeon William Martin, U. S. N., transmits the following report of Prof. Proust to the consulting committee of hygiene at Paris :

Mecca.—From June 8 to 25 there were 2,201 deaths. June 26, 499 deaths at Minah and 500 at Mecca, thus giving 999 deaths in one day; but even they should be doubled, which would give a total of 6,000, and about 2,000 for one day. From June 26 to July 4 there were 499 deaths at Minah, 3,408 at Mecca, and 303 at Djeddah. These figures should also be doubled. For the next month or two, or until the pilgrims return home from Hedjaz, it is feared that the figures will again be increased to, if not exceed, 15,000. A dispatch from Djeddah, dated July 1, states 20,000 pilgrims have returned to the city, and that the first French steamer was to sail that day. There has been great increase in the arrivals from the Hedjaz this year. Generally speaking, 50,000 to 60,000 is the number of pilgrims per year, and for the first time the office at Djeddah registers the enormous number of 93,000, and a proportionate increase is expected by the caravans. It can be safely estimated that, with the inhabitants of Mecca and vicinity, from 200,000 to 250,000 Mussulmans will be reunited or huddled together in and around the holy city.

BELGIUM.

Report of contagious diseases at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, July 12, 1893.

SIR: The weekly bulletin of contagious diseases again shows a decrease in the smallpox figures for the week ending July 8, 1893.

There were 37 cases under treatment at Hôpitaux Civils, with 2 deaths.

The same report gives 11 cases of typhoid fever, with 1 death; 3 cases of scarlet fever, and 2 deaths from diphtheria.

A total of 102 deaths from all causes in a population of 248,296.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

CANADA.

Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, July 22, 1893.

Arrived, *Parisian*, Liverpool, 507 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, July 24, 1893.

Arrived, *Schlavonia*, Hamburg and Antwerp, 311 steerage, and *Sarnia*, Liverpool, 168 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

CUBA.

Departure from Havana of vessels which had yellow fever on board while in port.

[Telegram.]

HAVANA, July 23, 1893.

Nelson Rice, British brig, sailed Saturday for Fernandina; had 7 cases yellow fever here.

D. W. BURGESS,

Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

HAVANA, July 23, 1893.

Henry Norwell, American barkentine, sailed Saturday for some Atlantic port; had 3 cases of yellow fever here.

D. W. BURGESS,

Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

The health officer of Florida and quarantine officer of Brunswick have been notified by telegraph of the departure of both vessels.

FRANCE.

Clean bills of health issued at Cette.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Marseilles, July 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the copy of a letter received by the United States consul this morning from the United States consular agent at Cette, which is self-explanatory.

Very respectfully,

WM. MARTIN,

Surgeon, U. S. N.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Cette, July 12, 1893.

DEAR SIR: Confirming my last reports of the 1st instant, I have the honor to inform you that clean bills of health are now delivered to vessels leaving our port.

Yesterday morning the director of the health offices received from the "Minister de l'Intérieur" the following telegram:

"Give all vessels leaving Cette clean bills of health without any qualification."

Respectfully, yours,

L. S. NAHMENS,
United States Consular Agent.

J. THORNTON RICKMAN, Esq.,
Acting United States Consul, Marseilles.

Inspection of emigrants' baggage at point of departure.

HAVRE, FRANCE, July 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on inspecting some emigrant baggage last Saturday I found the principal contents of some of the trunks to be cheese, sausage, wine, and bread. Consequently the Company General Transatlantique have given orders to their agents to inspect the baggage of all emigrants before they start from their homes, and to reject all beds and old bedding, soiled linen, cheese, ham, and other eatables. The agent who allows any trunk to pass which is found here to have any of the above articles in it will be liable to punishment and to having the passenger returned at his expense.

The observance of these orders will greatly facilitate the inspection of baggage here.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Refusal of emigrants from southern France by steamship companies at Havre.

HAVRE, FRANCE, July 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of the cholera in the south of France the Hamburg Packet Company has refused to take emigrants from Havre, and their boat, which usually leaves here Tuesday, has been withdrawn until further notice. This reduces emigration from this port fully one third.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Methods employed by the health authorities at Havre of recording sanitary statistics.

HAVRE, FRANCE, July 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the bureau of hygiene of Havre. I send also by same mail the various reports from which I have derived my information, also charts of epidemics, physicians' reports of contagious diseases, and the health tracts issued by the bureau. The reports are, the mayor's report on the organization, object, and functions of the bureau; a report on the bureau of hygiene and its results to 1890; report of the year 1883.

The charts are : Of typhoid fever, showing the location of each one of the 1,476 deaths occurring during the twelve years 1880-'91 ; of phthisis, 1,066 deaths during the years 1888-'89 ; of diphtheria, 1,051 deaths during the twelve years 1880-'91 ; of cholera, 532 deaths from July 15 to October, 1892 ; of cholera, for the whole epidemic of 1892, showing total number of cases to be 1,335.

Referring to charts mentioned in my letter of May 12 ultimo, I would say that Mr. Brindeau, the mayor of Havre, has a large room into which only the physicians of the bureau of hygiene are permitted to enter with the mayor. In this room, hanging about the walls at convenient heights, are maps of the city fully six or eight times as large as the charts inclosed, and a separate map is devoted to each disease. Each day the reports of contagious diseases are sent to the mayor, who himself puts a pin into the map at the point where the house in which the disease occurred is located. The heads of the pins are of different colors to indicate cases or deaths.

Mr. Brindeau has also another large map on which he marks all the diseases together, the varying color of the heads of the pins indicating the different diseases, such as yellow for cholera, blue for diphtheria, etc. The meetings of the consulting committee are held in this room, and these charts are very valuable for reference. Each chart is used for only one year, and some only for one epidemic ; so by referring to the map of any given year the number of deaths and the locality in which they occurred can be seen at a glance.

Additional papers sent are blanks, monthly reports sent in by the school inspectors, with temperature chart attached showing the temperature of school at 8:30, 11, 2, and 4 o'clock each day, also volume of air, number of scholars, cases of illness, and date of visits (with name) of physician.

Monthly report of the city health inspector, giving houses visited, for what reason, methods taken, and date of visit. Daily report of physicians to bureau of hygiene of all cases of contagious or epidemic disease.

Notification to parents of illness of child at school, which notification is signed by physician at recovery of child and must be presented at school before the scholar is readmitted.

The practical working of this bureau is somewhat handicapped by the negligence of some few physicians to report promptly cases of transmissible disease occurring in their private practices. To meet this difficulty a law has been passed imposing a fine of \$40 for each case not promptly reported. The law goes into effect October 1, 1893.

It is to the extreme courtesy of Mr. Brindeau and Dr. Gibert that I am indebted for the above information and papers.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

The bureau of hygiene at Havre.

The following account of the establishment of and results achieved by the bureau of hygiene of Havre has been forwarded to this office by Assistant Surg. E. R. Houghton, M. H. S.:

The bureau of hygiene at Havre was created by a municipal decree March 18, 1879.

This establishment, the first of the kind in France, was the result of the labors of a committee, who presented for consideration :

(1) A plan outlined in a memorial which was signed by three members of the municipal council, namely, Dr. Gibert, the author of the memorial, and Drs. Lafaurie and Fairvel.

(2) The organization of the bureau of hygiene at Brussels.

(3) The organization of the bureau of hygiene at Turin, which was established fourteen years before the one at Brussels.

After having studied the proposition of these doctors the municipal council of Havre decided to establish a municipal bureau of hygiene, and decreed as follows :

DECREE.

ART. 1. There shall be established at Havre, at the city hall, at once after the publication of this decree, a municipal bureau of hygiene. The chief and the employés of this bureau shall be named by the mayor ; they will take all the steps necessary for the proper working of the department, and will assist the committee on unhealthy dwellings (previously established).

ART. 2. The municipal bureau of health will be placed under the direction of a consulting commission presided over by the mayor or his assistant and composed of eight members whose services will be gratuitous. This commission shall be reappointed every three years. Four of its members must be elected by the medical corps from among its own members ; the others by the municipal council, and may be chosen from the council or from outside. The members are eligible for reelection.

ART. 3. The consulting commission shall meet, in ordinary times, once a month at the city hall at the order of the mayor. In times of epidemic the meetings will take place as often as the commission judges necessary.

ART. 4. The aforesaid commission will have as its duty to examine all the questions presented to the bureau of hygiene for decision ; to receive all complaints ; to consider the reports of the physicians appointed according to article 5 following ; to keep a record of all statistics concerning public health ; to provide, in time of epidemic, all necessary measures to prevent the spread of disease ; finally, to advise with the administration on all subjects concerning municipal hygiene.

ART. 5. There shall be attached to the bureau of hygiene six physicians appointed by the mayor, one for each half-district, north, south, and east, the boundaries being those already established by the commission on unhealthy dwellings.

These doctors shall receive an annual salary of 800 francs each (\$160), and also an additional fee if extra services are called for during a time of epidemic by the city administration.

They will receive their instructions as delegates of the bureau of vital statistics, in all that concerns the declarations of births and deaths, to go and locate at the homes all the births for which there shall have been no physician's certificate sent in by the doctor in charge of the confinement. Also to confirm at the home the declaration of deaths sent in by the family physician.

ART. 6. These physicians shall visit the schools and the public asylums at least once a month, and oftener if contagious diseases are announced. They must be sure that all the children are vaccinated ; they must watch for contagious skin disease and eye troubles ; must order the exclusion of children who might contaminate the school, and must make a monthly report to the mayor stating their observations and suggestions.

ART. 7. The aforesaid physicians must also at the request of the mayor, at times and places designated by him, make gratuitous vaccinations.

ART. 8. The municipal administration will reserve the privilege of appeal to all the physicians of the city to announce without delay to the mayor all cases of infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease which occur among their patients by filling out the blank forms that will be sent them for the purpose, and which should be sent into the bureau of hygiene.

ART. 9. Questions of detail concerning either the service of the bureau of hygiene or the doctors will be settled by further instructions or enactments.

ART. 10. The central commissioner, the commissioners of police, the city architects, the directors, and matrons of the schools and asylums are charged, each one as far as it concerns him or her, to attend to the execution of this decree.

City Hall, Havre, France, March 18, 1879.

JULES SIEGFRIED,
Mayor.

On the 6th of May, 1879, the consulting commission was installed by the mayor, and at once began its work.

In order to fully appreciate the work done by the board of hygiene during the fourteen years of its existence, it is necessary to glance at the condition of affairs before its creation. Everything which concerned public health was left to individual fancy, or rather, was so unknown that it is no exaggeration to say that disease, no matter of what character, overran the city of Havre unhindered.

Taking separately the different branches of the service (which have all since been centralized in the bureau of hygiene), a better idea is attained of the condition of affairs.

DEATHS.

For many years there were no records of deaths kept, until at the request of the medical profession records were kept of deaths among people who had had no medical attendant. At present the health physicians must report every death not occurring in the private practice of city physicians, as the doctors themselves report these latter cases.

BIRTHS.

No control at all existed of births, so that children stillborn or dying a few hours after birth were buried without any assurance that the death was not due to criminal acts. Now, however, the doctors report the cases occurring in their private practices, while the health physicians report all the cases not attended by a physician—about 150 a year.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

These were allowed every chance to develop. Smallpox made its ravages periodically without any system of vaccination being adopted. Scarlet fever and measles, after once starting in a school, made the tour of the city without any attempt being made at isolation, or without any notice being taken of the date of return to the school of convalescents.

The bureau of hygiene, by its system of free vaccinations, succeeded in 1883, 1884, 1885, and in 1886 in stamping out smallpox, when

suddenly, in 1887, thirteen separate centers of infection were established by negligence, the first cases not having been reported.* By a careful system of isolation and vaccination this epidemic was controlled. During the first ten years of its existence the bureau had to record 620 deaths from smallpox, while during the ten years just previous to its foundation there were over 1,200 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

The terrible scourge had made great ravages at Havre for many years. By the establishment of a general system of house disinfection, also disinfection of personal effects of patients and of isolation, the following results have been obtained:

From 1880 to 1885, before adoption of this system, 621 deaths; from 1885 to 1889, after adoption of system, 333 deaths—a reduction of 50 per cent. Taking the figures of all transmissible diseases for this period, we have, from 1880 to 1885, 1,311 deaths; from 1885 to 1889, 807 deaths.

CHOLERA.

The epidemics of 1866, 1873, and 1892 have proven that cholera can be prevented by proper precautions, also that by a vigorous system of sanitation and isolation an epidemic can be cut short.

PULMONARY PHTHISIS.

The deaths from this disease represent about one-sixth of the total deaths. The fact is proved by the statistics that it is to overcrowding that the rapid spread of the contagion is due; for instance, in the crowded quarters, such as Notre Dame and St. Francois, there are 9 consumptives to every thousand inhabitants, while in the better parts of town there are but from 2 to 4 per thousand. This result has been obtained by the classification of the cases of deaths by houses, streets, and districts.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

This malady was responsible for a large number of deaths formerly, but thanks to rigid precautions and strict surveillance its ravages have been checked.

STATISTICS BY STREETS.

The mortality of each street for a period of ten years permits the deduction of exact laws as to the permanence of the causes of ill health. So we find the Rue des Boucherier (street of the slaughterhouses) has a mortality as high as that of a hospital—54 per 1,000; while the Boulevard François I^{er} has a mortality of 13 per 1,000. The suggestion has been made to the administration to ascertain, if possible, whether or not the laws will sanction the destruction of these foci of infection which exist in certain streets. Since the establishment of the bureau, the general death rate has dropped from 36 per 1,000 to 30 and less.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

There was none before 1879. Skin diseases spread with the same rapidity as a fire in a building filled with inflammable materials, espe-

cially favus, herpes tonsurans, eczema, and impetigo. To-day four-fifths of these diseases have disappeared. From 1876 to 1879 diseases of the skin furnished two-thirds of the cases at the dispensary; since 1880 hardly one-fifth. This result is due entirely to (1) a school inspection which removes from school the patient; (2) dispensary treatment, which cures and returns the child to the school as soon as healed.

This inspection, required by law, is made at least once a month at the boys' and at the girls' public schools and once a quarter at the maternity schools.

POPULAR INSTRUCTION.

Since its foundation in 1879 the bureau of hygiene has published in book form or on cards the following instructions for family and general use:

I. Advice to mothers as to care of infants during the hot months and instructions as to the method of preserving milk.

II. Hygiene of infants.

III. Advice to mothers on the prevention of blindness among children.

IV. Information about vaccination.

V. Smallpox and vaccination. Advice on the subject of vaccination and precautions to be taken against the spread of smallpox.

VI. Precautions against the spread of croup and diphtheria.

VII. Precautions to be observed during an epidemic of cholera:

(1) Precautions in case of sickness.

(2) First care of the patient.

(3) Disinfection of dejections, bed linen, clothing, and the room.

VIII. Precautions during epidemic of cholera:

(1) Care of the health.

(2) Personal hygiene.

(3) Hygiene of the home.

IX. Advice concerning disinfection in case of epidemic or transmissible disease.

X. Rescue of the drowning.

XI. Instructions as to the essentials of good health.

XII. Heating of dwellings.

XIII. Care of persons bitten by a dog suspected of or suffering with rabies.

XIV. Rabies; methods of avoiding it and the danger of its spread.

XV. Instruction on the prevention of ophthalmia of the new-born during and after confinement.

HOUSE INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION.

Before the establishment of the bureau this amounted to practically nothing. At present, whenever it is requested, or whenever complaints are made to him by the health physicians or others, the director of the bureau of hygiene visits himself the house or apartments complained of. After a thorough examination he points out the causes of the unhealthfulness and the remedies therefor. If in his opinion the intervention of the commission on unhealthful buildings is considered necessary, a report is made to the mayor to that effect, and the commission cleans, disinfects, and gives instructions designed to prevent a renewal of the unhealthful conditions.

SUPERVISION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES, MARKETS, AND FOODS.

In 1882 this service was founded and put under the control of the director of the bureau of hygiene. It consists of a veterinary surgeon, who is director of the slaughterhouses and is charged with the inspection of meats, the condition of the slaughterhouses, and inspection of foods, groceries, etc. Under his orders are the employés of the slaughterhouses and two food inspectors, one of whom is especially charged with the fish market. To assist them six brigadiers were detailed as health inspectors. The director of the bureau of hygiene inspects personally these various services. He visits the markets and fish stalls at least once or twice a week and listens to complaints and decides doubtful cases.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF WORKMEN IN MUNICIPAL EMPLOY.

Since 1886 applicants for positions in the department of public works have been physically examined by the physicians of the bureau and a report sent to the head of the service in which the applicant desires work.

PROTECTION OF INFANTS.

The bureau receives the statements of nurses, parents, and the municipal administrations relative to the children put out to nurse or left with guardians, all of which are registered and kept on file according to law.

RÉSUMÉ.

Formerly an outbreak of smallpox or cholera found the city entirely unprepared to meet it. In 1866 and 1873 cholera prevailed in this town several months, and cholera dejections were to be seen mingling with the water in the gutters without the police taking any measure of inspection of houses or closets or of isolation of the victims. In fine, until the creation of the bureau of hygiene, anarchy and chaos prevailed in this city so far as questions of private or public health were concerned, and one can conscientiously speak of the immense service rendered the people of Havre and the administration by the maintenance of a service which exercises such an undoubtedly useful and successful influence on the public health.

Cholera in Nantes and vicinity.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Nantes, July 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the past two months, owing to orders issued by the city authorities, it has been impossible to obtain any information regarding the sanitary condition of Nantes. I have therefore been unable to make the regular sanitary report as prescribed by the act of February 15, 1893.

Yesterday I obtained through reliable sources the following: that for some time past there have been cases of cholera in the city and vicinity, but that since about three weeks ago the disease has increased, the death rate averaging now 25 per week. At Chantenay-les-Nantes there are numbers of deaths just now from the same cause.

Excepting the city of Nantes and its vicinity the consular district is free from cholera, which has completely disappeared from the district of Lorient.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. DE SALLIER DUPIN,
United States Consul.

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Cholera at Salon.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, July 12, 1893.

SIR: I beg to state that reports have just reached me of the prevalence of cholera at Salon (Bouche du Rhone). Being an inland town and in a department already reported infected, I did not deem it of sufficient importance for a cablegram. Assistant Surg. Houghton has been notified.

Very respectfully, etc.,

WM. MARTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Cholera at Valette and Aubenas.

[Telegram.]

MARSEILLES, July 27, 1893.

Cholera prevails at Valette and Aubenas.

WM. MARTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Emigration at Liverpool.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, July 14, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with authority granted in Department telegram of 12th instant I have caused Dr. Bailey to return to Liverpool and will send him once a week to Hull to inspect the freight steamer which leaves that port every Saturday. If this arrangement should interfere unduly with the inspection service at this station, I will report further. The emigration from this port is much less than it was in May and June; but, owing no doubt to the fact that they are excluded at many continental ports, an increased number of Russians are now shipping from Liverpool. These emigrants are detained long enough to effect the disinfection of their baggage. The disinfection of baggage and vaccination of emigrants from Gothenburg is continued. The disinfection is now properly done at two small steam chambers connected with the municipal hospitals for contagious diseases. These are large enough for present purposes, but would be inadequate in case of the outbreak of an epidemic.

French steerage passengers are scarcely ever seen at this port.

Respectfully, yours,

L. L. WILLIAMS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

HOLLAND.

Water supply of vessels from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, July 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of circular letter of the 26th ultimo, relating to the water supply of vessels, and thanking the officers serving in foreign ports for their reports of proceedings.

The Netherlands-American Company has thirteen ships. Many of these are fitted with a still for distilling sea water, and this forms the sole source of supply for drinking purposes. The other ships of this line fill their tanks from the Rotterdam waterworks, which water comes from the Maas above the city. The officers of these latter vessels tell me that all water for drinking is boiled previous to being served, and the crew, as a rule, get tea instead of water to drink. During the cholera last fall, they tell me that barrels of tea were daily placed in the emigrant hotel and about the docks for the use of emigrants and stevedores. In addition to this, all of these ships except one carry a large Pasteur filter, through which all water for cabin passengers passes. I will again suggest that this vessel be supplied with the filter. Regarding freighters, they nearly all fill their tanks from water boats plying our harbor. This water is from the Rotterdam waterworks, and is excellent at present; but I have cautioned them all that it may become contaminated at any time, and that this could not be appreciated by its appearance, taste, or smell.

I have received the assurance of all of them that the water would be boiled, and believe that in the great majority of cases this is carried out. It has been my custom, where a captain appeared to hesitate about the necessity of boiling water, to inform him that if it was boiled I would so mark it on the bill of health, and that would give him a clearer bill of health to present on the other side. I believe I am justified in making this assertion, and it usually has great weight.

I also beg leave to acknowledge receipt of Secretary of the Treasury's circular of June 15, stating that, although the quarantine regulations can not be relaxed, no unnecessary delay of vessels is to be caused. I have never yet delayed a vessel, but I have resolved to do so now as the only means of compelling the freight people to conform to the regulations. It is not the ship's officers, but the agents, and it has been a constant fight with them ever since I began. I take it that it is the intention of the Department that reasonable facilities shall be afforded the officers for boarding and inspecting vessels. On Tuesday last the consulate was notified by Hudig & Blokhuyzen, agents, that their ship *Rubenstein*, would sail Wednesday night. I called at their office and requested them to say to the captain that I would visit his vessel between 11 and 12 o'clock Wednesday, and to have his companionway down, as she lay in midstream. They paid no attention to the request. I went at the appointed time, climbed down an unfinished dike, got in a row-boat, climbed over a dirty lighter, and found nothing but a little shaky ladder to climb up. The captain and entire crew were ashore. The forecabin, closets, cabin, and galley were all locked up and the keys ashore. I wrote the agents a polite but positive letter stating that I would absolutely board no more vessels in that way. If these people do not afford me some better means of getting aboard, I will delay their vessels until they do. I am well pleased with the way I have the emigrants under control, but my freighter service is not at all satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

HUNGARY.

Cholera in Hungary.

The following dispatch was transmitted to the Bureau from the Department of State:

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, July 24, 1893.

Cholera in Hungary; 4 cases fatal.

JUDD,
United States Consul.

ITALY.

Emigration at Naples.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, Italy, July 11, 1893.

SIR: I transmit herewith report for week ending July 8. As will be noticed, the business has been very light. There are, however, six ships advertised for the next twenty days. How many passengers they will take it is impossible to say exactly, but the indications are that the emigration for this month will be about 2,800 against 1,384 for last July.

The sudden drop in emigration which I noted in my last letter of May 30 seems to have been due to the inauguration of the requirements of the Chandler act. I should not be at all surprised if the emigration for the present year reaches 65,000. Arrangements for the erection of the steam disinfecting plant are proceeding satisfactorily.

Respectfully, yours,

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Cholera in Italy.

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, July 23, 1893.

Cholera continues. Three cases daily. Will isolate five days. Answer.

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, H. M. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, July 24, 1893.

Cholera prevails. Condition is worse. A large number emigrants are preparing for America. Isolation on shore is impossible. Authorities refuse to permit detention on board. Passengers are transferred from train to ship. Isolation on the way imperfect. Before doing anything will wait for your reply.

G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1893.

Refuse bill of health unless all regulations are complied with. Inform companies that full fine will be imposed without bill. Wire whether steam plant is ready.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Assistant Surgeon G. B. YOUNG, M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, July 25, 1893.

Plant not ready; bids asked. Can not be depended on. From information I should say the condition is unchanged.

G. B. YOUNG,

Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, ITALY, July 25, 1893.

Will you accept as sufficient isolation, five days spent in transit by steamer *Weser* to Gibraltar; bill to be delivered by Dr. Young's representative if all are well on expiration of that period. Baggage disinfected by sulphur; prolonged exposure.

LLOYD'S AGENTS.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

[Anchor Line, Transatlantic, Oriental, Mediterranean, and West India steamships.]

NEW YORK, July 26, 1893.

We have cable advice from Naples that U. S. representatives there insist upon disinfection of passengers' bedding and baggage by steam, but no apparatus or accommodations being available for such, we respectfully suggest and ask that fumigation by sulphur be allowed as substitute for steaming.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1893.

Regulations require isolation at Naples; steam disinfection.

WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To LLOYD'S AGENTS, Naples.

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, July 26, 1893.

Cholera increasing slowly.

G. B. YOUNG,

Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

JULY 27, 1893.

Regulations will enforce suspension. Cable when emigrants seek other ports.

WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General.

G. B. YOUNG, Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.,
American Consulate, Naples.

[Telegram.]

GENOA, July 26, 1893.

Cholera prevails in the provinces Cuneo and Alessandria. Genoa suspicious.

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

PANAMA.

Yellow fever at Bocas del Toro, Panama.

[Telegram.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 20, 1893.

One case of yellow fever at Bocas del Toro, United States of Colombia, and our medical representative there, Dr. Destrompes, died of fever, suspicions of yellow fever. Dr. Sauvi, an old and experienced physician, will replace Dr. Destrompes.

S. B. OLLIPHANT, M. D.,
President Louisiana Board of Health.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Russia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, July 10, 1893.

The medical department of the ministry of the interior reports as follows:

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| Orel (city)..... | June 13-19..... | 23 | 10 |
| Government of— | | | |
| Orel..... | June 5-16..... | 9 | 2 |
| Stavropol..... | June 5-12..... | 1 | 1 |
| Kursk..... | May 30 to June 5..... | 2 | 1 |
| Bessarabia..... | June 6-12..... | 35 | 15 |
| Podolsk..... | do..... | 301 | 100 |
| Saratoff..... | do..... | 3 | |
| Tula..... | June 6-12..... | 8 | 3 |
| Viatka..... | June 20..... | 1 | |
| Cherson..... | June 19-22..... | 18 | 9 |
| District of Kuban..... | June 17-20..... | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Suspicious cases.</i> | | | |
| City of Moscow..... | June 19-22..... | 8 | |
| Government of— | | | |
| Moscow..... | June 6-12..... | 1 | |
| Penza..... | do..... | 1 | |
| Simbirsk..... | do..... | 1 | |

No cases of cholera or suspicious cases have occurred from the 6th to the 12th of June in any of the governments not herein mentioned.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Vice-Consul.

TURKEY.

Sanitary condition of the Turkish Empire—Report of the United States sanitary commissioner.

(Report No. 71.)

Since my last report I have to inform you that cholera is spreading, especially among the tribes in Mesopotamia, and that the number of deaths is considerably increased. On the 20th instant the epidemic made its appearance among the people of the tribe of El-dephir near Zobeir, and on the 21st a telegram from Nassyrieh stated that 4 deaths out of 5 cholera attacks occurred among the men of the Hassan Hayoum tribe, and 2 deaths out of 3 attacks occurred among the men of the Beni Moosherem tribe. The above-mentioned tribes camp on the banks of the Euphrates River, between Kourna and Sookeshook.

On the same date cholera broke out at Jiliha, where 7 deaths have been registered out of 20 cases. The total number of deaths officially registered in the two vilayets of Bassorah and Bagdad since the beginning of the epidemic is 818 (?). It is to be remembered, however, that it is impossible to know the real number of deaths especially in Mesopotamia, among the tribes. The number of deaths, from cholera in Hedjaz is far larger, as there are more than 150,000 pilgrims in the holy cities of Islam. The number of pilgrims who went to Mecca through Jeddah was 93,000. There are to be added to this number several thousand who went by land. The total number of deaths officially registered since the first appearance of cholera in Mecca is 2,201, the number of cholera attacks being unknown. To-day a meeting of the International Sanitary Commission will decide on the steps to be taken in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic when the pilgrims return home.

On account of the prevalence of cholera at Marseilles and generally in southern France it has been decided that five days' quarantine will be enforced at Clazomenes or Beirut (where disinfecting furnaces exist) on ships coming from the French Mediterranean coast.

Two English steamships, one of which has already arrived at Dardanelles, have had cholera deaths on board during the journey. They have been sent to Clazomenes, where they have to undergo quarantine and disinfection. In the capital the prevailing sickness is the epidemic of measles, which made its appearance three months ago.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29, 1893.

Sanitary condition of Sivas.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Sivas, June 30, 1893.

SIR: Regarding the prevalence of contagious diseases in this consular district, I beg to say that it is impossible to make accurate weekly reports on the subject. The consular district covers a territory about twice as large as the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Communication is slow, difficult, and unreliable. There are no official records of any value.

As far as I can learn, there is no cholera at present in this district. It exists at Bassorah, Mecca, and Medina.

Smallpox and diphtheria are so constantly prevalent in this country that they may be regarded as endemic. A few cases of smallpox of rather a mild type are occurring in the Harpoot district. A few cases of scarlet fever and measles may be found in most of the cities of this consular district. I am informed that no cases of smallpox have occurred in this city during the past thirty days. If it is thought desirable, I can put myself in communication by telegraph with the chief cities of the district and ask of some reliable person a weekly estimate of the amount of contagious and infectious diseases.

Respectfully, yours,

M. A. JEWETT,
United States Consul.

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—Havana.—Under date of July 22, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 165 deaths in this city during the week ending July 20, 1893. Thirty-five of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 140 new cases. Seven were caused by enteric fever, 7 by so-called pernicious fever, and 2 by diphtheria and croup.

FRANCE—Lille.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 200,329. Total deaths, 476, including smallpox, 3; typhus fever, 7; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 11; measles, 21; and whooping cough, 3.

Roubaix.—Month of June, 1893. Total deaths, 231, including smallpox, 3; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; and measles, 4.

Rouen.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 56,857. Total deaths, 99, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; enteric fever, 2; and measles, 12.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended July 5, 1893. Population, 133,443. Total deaths, 131, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 4.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 8 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 11.8, and the highest in Preston, viz, 42.1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 9; measles, 52; scarlet fever, 35; diphtheria, 54; whooping cough, 49; enteric fever, 13; and diarrhea and dysentery, 219. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 22.6 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 235 deaths. In greater London 2,356 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 16; smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 6; and measles, 6.

Swansea.—Two weeks ended July 8, 1893. Population, 95,000. Total deaths, 91, including scarlet fever, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 8 in the 16 principal town dis-

tricts of Ireland was 24.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.3, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 36.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 165 deaths were registered, including measles, 6; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 2; and scarlet fever, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 8 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen and Leith, viz, 16.1, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 25.7 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 607, including smallpox, 2; measles, 32; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 28; and diarrhea, 56.

MEXICO—Paso del Norte.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1893. Population, 10,000. Total deaths, 17, including enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria, 3.

SWEDEN—Gothenburg.—Two weeks ended July 1, 1893. Population, 108,000. Total deaths, 31, including smallpox, 3; and diphtheria, 1.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended June 24, 1893. Reports from the 15 principal cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 524,251, show a total of 219 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 32; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 11; and measles, 4.

TURKEY.—Constantinople.—Population, 700,000. Total deaths, 1,039, including 9 from smallpox.

Cholera notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheits-amtes, July 5, 1893.]

FRANCE.—The council of health reports 4 deaths from cholera in the department of Morbihan from June 1 to 14. The French press reports 3 deaths at Montpellier, June 17; June 18, 2, and June 19, 3; at Cette, June 19, 4; and at Frontignac, 3. In the department of Gard, at Alais, June 17 and 18, 1 death each; at Nîmes, June 18, 4 deaths; at Avignon, department of Vaucluse, June 17, 1 case, 1 death; at Privos, department of Ardèche, 2 deaths.

RUSSIA.—Official reports, dated June 9-16, give the following numbers of cholera cases and deaths:

| Government. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| Podolia..... | May 13-28..... | 19 | 4 |
| Bessarabia..... | June 4-7..... | 10 | 4 |
| Kursk..... | May 13-28..... | 5 | 1 |
| Orel, city..... | June 4-11..... | 9 | 3 |

TURKEY IN ASIA.—In the vilayet of Bassora, at Chatra, and in its vicinity, from June 12 to 13, 11 cholera cases were reported; at Abdull-hassib, on June 12, 12; at Kut, June 15, 2. The total number of choleraic deaths in the vilayet up to June 16 is estimated at 449.

ARABIA.—At Mecca, from June 12 to 16, the number of cholera cases authentically reported was 619. The total number reported in the Hedjaz up to June 18 was 719.

EAST INDIES—Calcutta.—From May 21 to 27 23 choleraic deaths were reported.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

| Cities. | Week ended. | Estimated population. | Total deaths from all causes. | Deaths from— | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| | | | | Cholera. | Yellow fever. | Smallpox. | Typhus fever. | Enteric fever. | Scarlet fever. | Diphtheria. | Measles. | Whooping cough. |
| Acapulco..... | July 5.... | 4,000 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Aix-la-Chapelle..... | July 1.... | 107,625 | 81 | | | | | | | | | |
| Amsterdam..... | July 8.... | 441,171 | 135 | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 2 |
| Antwerp..... | July 8.... | 248,296 | 102 | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Bamberg..... | June 1.... | 37,531 | 18 | | | 5 | | 1 | | | | |
| Basle..... | July 8.... | 78,000 | 34 | | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast..... | July 8.... | 265,123 | 163 | | | | | | | | 6 | 2 |
| Berlin..... | June 24.... | 1,750,000 | 1,235 | | | | | 1 | 14 | 20 | 18 | 4 |
| Birmingham..... | July 8.... | 487,897 | | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 |
| Bristol..... | July 8.... | 225,146 | 78 | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunswick..... | July 1.... | 109,250 | 68 | | | | | | | | | |
| Brussels..... | July 1.... | 483,081 | 196 | | | | | | | 1 | 18 | 4 |
| Buda Pesth..... | July 2.... | 520,000 | 24 | | | | | 2 | 1 | 9 | 9 | |
| Calcutta..... | June 10.... | 681,560 | 324 | 12 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Cardiff..... | July 8.... | 142,346 | 77 | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | |
| Cartagena..... | June 7.... | 27,000 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cartagena..... | June 15.... | 27,000 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cartagena..... | June 21.... | 27,000 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cartagena..... | June 30.... | 27,000 | 14 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Castellamere..... | July 8.... | 33,000 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Catania..... | July 3.... | 115,000 | 66 | | | | | 19 | | | | 3 |
| Catania..... | July 10.... | 115,000 | 73 | | | | 1 | 22 | 3 | | 1 | |
| Ceylon..... | June 10.... | 130,000 | 73 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ceylon..... | June 17.... | 130,000 | 82 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chatham..... | July 15.... | 10,000 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemnitz..... | July 1.... | 144,360 | 122 | | | | | | | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Chihuahua..... | July 15.... | 29,500 | 24 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Christiania..... | July 8.... | 161,151 | 52 | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Cienfuegos..... | July 15.... | 20,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coaticook..... | July 15.... | 2,500 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cologne..... | July 1.... | 300,856 | 236 | | | | | 1 | | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Crefeld..... | July 8.... | 107,000 | 64 | | | | | | | | | |
| Curacao..... | July 8.... | 27,493 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Denia..... | July 1.... | 14,000 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dresden..... | July 1.... | 305,140 | 170 | | | | | | 2 | 9 | 7 | 4 |
| Dublin..... | July 1.... | 349,648 | 206 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dublin..... | July 8.... | 349,648 | 165 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Dunkirk..... | July 4.... | 140,000 | 28 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dusseldorf..... | July 1.... | 159,590 | 92 | | | | | | | | | |
| Edinburgh..... | July 8.... | 267,672 | 89 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Fayal..... | June 24.... | 23,382 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayal..... | July 1.... | 23,382 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayal..... | July 8.... | 23,382 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Flushing..... | July 8.... | 15,000 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Frankfort-on-the-Main..... | July 8.... | 185,000 | 88 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | |
| Freiburg..... | July 8.... | 52,000 | 20 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Funchal..... | July 1.... | 140,000 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fürth..... | July 1.... | 45,000 | 28 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Ghent..... | July 8.... | 151,811 | 79 | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 2 |
| Gibraltar..... | July 9.... | 25,755 | 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| Girgenti..... | July 1.... | 23,847 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| Glasgow..... | July 8.... | 667,883 | 328 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 15 |
| Goderich..... | July 14.... | 3,954 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Guayaquil..... | July 8.... | 40,000 | 27 | | | | | | | | | |
| Guelph..... | July 1.... | 10,689 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Guelph..... | July 8.... | 10,689 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Guelph..... | July 15.... | 10,689 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax..... | July 15.... | 38,700 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Hamburg..... | July 1.... | 620,000 | 214 | | | | | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| Havana..... | July 13.... | 198,620 | 157 | | | 25 | | 3 | | | | |
| Havre..... | July 1.... | 116,369 | 95 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Huddersfield..... | July 8.... | 97,532 | 28 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Kehl..... | July 1.... | 129,556 | 68 | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | |
| Kingston..... | July 15.... | 19,264 | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston..... | July 21.... | 19,264 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Konigsberg..... | July 8.... | 167,000 | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | | |
| La Guayra..... | July 8.... | 15,000 | 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| Leeds..... | July 8.... | 382,094 | 158 | | | | | 2 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Leghorn..... | July 9.... | 103,265 | 27 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Leith..... | July 8.... | 70,972 | 22 | | | | | | | | | |
| Licata..... | July 1.... | 20,000 | 20 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | |
| Liege..... | July 8.... | 155,858 | 60 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Liverpool..... | July 8.... | 517,980 | 342 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 3 |
| London, Canada..... | July 15.... | 35,000 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

| Cities. | Week ended. | Estimated population. | Total deaths from all causes. | Deaths from— | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| | | | | Cholera. | Yellow fever. | Smallpox. | Typhus fever. | Enteric fever. | Scarlet fever. | Diphtheria. | Measles. | Whooping cough. |
| London, England | July 1 | 5,849,104 | 2,342 | | | 5 | | 17 | 47 | 85 | 44 | 67 |
| Lyons | July 1 | 438,000 | 197 | | | | | 1 | | 10 | | |
| Magdeburg | July 1 | 215,285 | 103 | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | 1 |
| Manchester | July 8 | 517,760 | 316 | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Maracaibo | July 1 | 40,000 | 26 | | | | | | | | | |
| Maracaibo | July 8 | 40,000 | 25 | | | | | | | | | |
| Marsala | July 1 | 40,131 | 21 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Matamoros | July 14 | 8,000 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Matanzas | July 12 | 40,000 | 26 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Mayence | July 8 | 72,281 | 39 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Merida | June 19 | 46,300 | 41 | | | | | | | | 4 | 1 |
| Merida | June 26 | 46,300 | 43 | | | | | | | | 6 | 3 |
| Merida | July 3 | 46,300 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 |
| Merida | July 10 | 46,300 | 47 | | | | | | | | 6 | 4 |
| Moncton | July 15 | 8,300 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Montevideo | June 3 | 215,061 | 63 | | | | | 2 | | 6 | | |
| Montevideo | June 10 | 215,061 | 58 | | | | | 4 | | 5 | | |
| Moscow | July 10 | 800,000 | 11 | | 17 | | | | | | | |
| Munich | July 8 | 380,000 | 199 | | | | | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | |
| Nagasaki | June 17 | 61,999 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Nantes | July 8 | 127,482 | 25 | | | | | | | | | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | July 8 | 197,026 | 99 | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 |
| Nuremberg | June 24 | 153,015 | 62 | | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Odesa | July 1 | 315,900 | 130 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | |
| Palermo | July 1 | 250,000 | 120 | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | |
| Plymouth | July 8 | 85,610 | 25 | | | | | | | | | |
| Port au Prince | June 18 | 40,000 | 32 | | | | | | | | | |
| Port au Prince | June 25 | 40,000 | 26 | | | | | | | | | |
| Port au Prince | July 2 | 40,000 | 29 | | | | | | | | | |
| Port au Prince | July 9 | 40,000 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Hope | July 22 | 5,042 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Prague | July 8 | 186,315 | 19 | | | | | 8 | 1 | 10 | | |
| Prescott | July 6 | 2,988 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Prescott | July 13 | 2,988 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Cabello | July 8 | 10,500 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rheims | July 8 | 110,000 | 65 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rotterdam | July 8 | 222,230 | 113 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Sagua la Grande | July 15 | 18,109 | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Petersburg | July 1 | 1,000,000 | 576 | | | 3 | | 9 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| San Salvador | July 4 | 35,000 | 17 | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| Schiedam | July 8 | 25,533 | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield | July 8 | 334,489 | 168 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Sonneberg | July 9 | 12,000 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Southampton | July 8 | 62,621 | 35 | | | | | | | | | |
| Stettin | July 1 | 120,000 | 112 | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | |
| Stockholm | July 4 | 249,246 | 102 | | | | | | 6 | 6 | | 2 |
| Stuttgart | July 8 | 139,659 | 61 | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| Sunderland | July 8 | 134,394 | 52 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Tarapico | July 16 | 7,000 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Trapani | July 1 | 43,065 | 9 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Trieste | July 1 | 158,314 | 67 | | | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Vera Cruz | July 13 | 25,500 | 34 | | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Vienna | June 17 | 1,435,931 | 713 | | | | | 1 | 8 | 25 | 62 | 4 |
| Warsaw | July 1 | 500,931 | 192 | | | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Zurich | July 1 | 110,000 | 54 | | | 1 | | | | 4 | | |

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.